

The Calgary Weekly Herald.

VOL. IV.

CALGARY, ALBERTA. THURSDAY, JUNE 30, 1887

No 200

CANADIAN NEWS

THE NORTHWEST MAIL SERVICE TO BE PEFECTED.

R. W. Experimental Farms—More Clergymen—Commercial Union.

WINNIPEG

WINNIPEG, June 27.—Sheriff Clemons has been making a tour in Montana, pur chasing stock for his ranch.

WINNIPEG, June 27.—There seems to be a hitch in the Red River Valley negotiations. It is not yet known what the outcome will be.

WINNIPEG, June 28.—The Red River railway contract is expected to be signed today.

A big dramatic company in Winnipeg, intends making a tour west, playing under canvas in all towns between here and the Pacific.

The C.P.R. are offering a special forty dollar round trip rate to persons desiring to visit Banff. Head to stop over for three months.

WINNIPEG, June 29.—Blewney is here on business.

WINNIPEG, June 29.—Wm. Tucker died in the police station last night from cerebral tremer.

Kirkland, of the Siftings, was consulted for craniotomy fibula yesterday at the instance of Hugh John MacDonald. The Siftings published an article achieved to be a reflection on MacDonald's wife.

It is expected the contract for the construction of the road will be signed today. The contract was handed over by the government and is being supervised by the contractor's solicitor.

OTTAWA.

OTTAWA, June 25.—It is confidently ascertained here, in the most informed circles, that all the acts of the fair session of the Manitoba Legislature, bearing upon the construction of the Red River valley road, way, including the supply bill, only costed out in the hands of the Government, and that they will all be disallowed for in whole.

Mr. Davis leaves for home next Tuesday.

Speaker Dalton sails for England tomorrow.

OTTAWA, June 26.—The Globe announces that Laurier has been appointed Liberal leader.

OTTAWA, June 27.—On Saturday a meeting of the directors of the Regina and the Lake Railway was held, and an adjournment was taken for a few days, when the contracts will be awarded. It is expected that the rails will be laid from Langford to the South Saskatchewan on July 1st and President Fugger has advised that the road will be built in Prince Albert and Battleford within another year.

Contracts are about to be awarded for building fifty miles of the Northwest Central railway.

TORONTO, June 22.—Chief Justice Casgrain died yesterday.

OTTAWA, June 28.—The Government has descended secret customs offices to points along the Ontario frontier near Detroit, to investigate the alleged charges of the refusal of American authorities to prevent laborers resident in Canada working in the States.

OTTAWA, June 29.—Post Master General McLean will visit the Northwest shortly, to perfect the mail service.

Guard will resign in Quebec, and a new election will be held.

Professor Saunders leaves for the Northwest at once to locate experimental farms.

J. W. Jackson says the work on the Wood Mountain and Qu'Appelle road will be commenced at once.

It is reported that Royal will be appointed Lieutenant-Governor of the Northwest.

TORONTO, June 29.—Half a dozen more farmers' institutes have pronounced in favor of commercial union.

OTHER POINTS.

QUEBEC, June 27.—Cimon, M.P. for Charlevoix, died yesterday.

HALIFAX, June 27.—Two men talked about Mrs. Mason's character. She brought action for slander and recovered \$5,000.

VICTORIA, B.C., June 27.—In a political speech here last night Principal Grant denounced patriots and condemned the present system of the executive keeping itself in power.

MONTREAL, June 29.—The Canadian Pacific authorities have signified their intention of organizing, at the beginning of August, an excursion to Winnipeg and the North-West prairies for members of the clergy exclusively.

The C.P.R. declared a dividend of 50 per cent payable on August 17th.

MONTREAL, June 28.—Doris and Percy are in the city interviewing the Canadian Pacific authorities regarding railway rates and other matters.

VICTORIA, B.C., June 28.—Information has been received here that the steamer Sea Bird, which left Port Townsend for Alaska in May 1886, never reached Port Bar. The crew were murdered by Indians in Knight's inlet. The crew consisted of Captain Henry Moore, pilot Henry Holt and a German name unknown. Moore has a family in Victoria. The Holt family live in Seattle. Tom and an Indian whose brother was hanged in Nanking are

supposed to have committed the deed in revenge.

The returns show 787 arrivals of Chinese from 1878 to 1886.

TRUELY STEEL.

THE JAY BIRD.

A jokin' on the bar-post, an' a thinkin' for a minit,
An' shellin' for the chickens & car' corn or so—
The air is dry as fodder an' the wind with winter in it,
The cracks between the shingles plugg'd up with early snow.
I hear the jays a hollerin', a jokin' an' a fakin',
A rillin' of each other with their braggy, sassy chaffin'.

Not a poo-woo nor a blue-bird ken be seen aroun' the diggins.

An' the cal-bird up'n sneaked away a month ago,

An' the killdeer is the stubble with dandy trills and triggins,

Has shied away along the rest for fear of snow,

But the jay-birds ain't no cowards, an' so they keep on stayin'.

Just as park and just as sassy if it was only hayin'.

Ther robbings, so like humans, when yer posse stop a blowin'.

An' the berther that they like air all goldined down—

Strike out ye leave yo loneosome, with the days a shorter growin'

An' the sun but faintly smilin' et yo through a frown.

But the jay-bird stays right by yes one shows a likin'

Strongest for you when the rest has got ya corner'd an' strinkin'.

When I cut for the cornfield for a long some day a hushin'.

I scarcely git a shock, throw'd down fairly ter begin,

For the jay-birds cum a tearin' if they's just n-hustin'

For help me out'n quick like from the heavy I am in,

An' they holler at each other—keep whoopin' an' a yelpin'.

Take a look an' a chearin', which is just a most as terpish.

II. I wrote sum vers a hand, like I've seen them printed.

An' I can't see no harm for them as any bird,

They's both be long the livid,

An' up'n strength the

As I aped out'n the sun,

As I took a walk in the sun,

As I sat down when the sun is down,

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MANAGING HORSES.

A Few Pertinent Hints to Horse Owners and Drivers.

Kindly Treatment Not Only Conducive to Comfort, But Also, Economical and Profitable — The Training of Horses Professionally Considered—A Famous Trainer.

When the late Mr. Racy, the horse-trainer, visited England, I listened with much attention to the preliminary discourse, and watched his mode of dealing with horses which were supposed to be incorrigibly savage. After the performance I called upon him, and after giving the need of praise which was due to his treatment of the horse, took exception to his discourse. He told the audience that he conquered the horse because he possessed reason, while the horse possessed only instinct. I pointed out that his practice and his theory were diametrically opposed to each other, and that if the horse did not possess reason, that of the man would have nothing to act upon. In fact, he conquered the horse not because it had no reason, but because the reason of the man was superior to that of the animal.

His first move was to assure the horse that he was not afraid of it, and was not going to hurt it, so that it need not be afraid of him. His next move was to make the horse believe that he was the stronger of the two. Therefore, he never shouted at the animal, nor attempted to drag it by force. Still less did he beat it, or inflict pain upon it. He scarcely spoke above his breath, and always in a gentle and soothing manner, and no matter what the horse might do, never lost his temper. But he so contrived that the horse found itself obliged to do anything that Racy required from it, without knowing how or why. When Racy strapped its fetlock to its knee, the horse found it could not release itself. Its intellect was not able to discriminate between the strap and the hand which fastened it, and so the animal believed that the man was stronger than itself, and yet would not hurt it. This important lesson having been learned, and the horse having placed absolute confidence in him, the next lesson was to teach it that it need not be afraid of other objects which might terrify it. I have seen a horse fly at Racy as if he had been an infuriated tiger, screaming with fury, snapping with his teeth, striking with his forelegs, lashing at him with its hind feet. In twenty minutes Racy was running about the arena, with his hands in his pockets, and the horse trotting after him with his nose on his shoulder!

The horse is a curious thing. It is at once the most timid and the most courageous of animals. A horse which will shy or balk at a feather blown by the wind, will charge a battery without flinching, simply because it has been caused to face cannon, and the feather is strange to it. Acting on this principle, Racy then taught the animal that it need not be afraid of the most alarming sights and sounds, and in a short time he could open an umbrella in the horse's face, fire all the chambers of a six-shooter revolver close to his head, or beat a drum under his nose, without causing the slightest alarm. So rapidly does the horse learn under a good instructor, that scarcely half an hour was occupied, first in taming the horse, and then in teaching these lessons.

Not long ago I witnessed an interesting scene at one of the great junction stations in England. Three of the principal lines converged upon it and carriages are perpetually being snatched from one line to the other. This task is mostly performed by horses, and the sailors know the risks well enough that they are not even accompanied by drivers. One of these horses was standing alone in the middle of the tracks and facing a locomotive. Suddenly the engine blew off steam, and producing a roar loud enough to startle even a strong-nerved man. Then the vapory cloud was dispelled, there was the horse standing on its place. He was perfectly calm and had not moved a foot.

Country-bred horses are always afraid of railway-trains when they first see them. But when they find that the noisy, rushing machinery does them no harm, their reason tells them they need not be afraid of it. In a day or two they will grow used to the track, without ever lifting a hoof, as the train rushes by. When the first came into use, horses were frightened by them, and many an attempt was made to save because horses were afraid of them. Wiser counsels, however, prevailed, and in a short time the bicycles with perfect safety.

So, if a horse should be afraid of something, it should be very worst plan to try to drive him away at it, or beat him, or baulk him or shun him because it is needless at something. The driver should therefore try to make the case of a horse, and should show it that there is no cause for fear. Not only are we to blame for Racy, and if we are to blame, horses in this country should be trained to the best, and the best drivers should soon be able to get the best of this year, when the name for grandeur and skill in driving all our drivers should consider it a crime, but as it is, let us

reason essentially the same as ours, but in less power and grasp.

Even in guiding the horse, it is better both for the animal and the man that the reins should be used as lightly as possible, and the whip not used at all. It can be done, and is done, not only in England, but in America. An admirable example of the ease with which the horse can be guided by an intelligent and kindly driver came before my notice a few years ago. I had occasion to drive to Streatham, a place about five miles distant from my house. On the way I noticed that the driver did not use his whip, though the road was a hilly and troublesome one. Of course I complimented him on his kindness, and was surprised when the man told me that he did not possess a whip, not being such a fool as to want one. The same carriage conveyed me home again, and I kept a careful watch on the driver. Then I found that he did not even use the reins, but that he guided the horses entirely by his voice.

A long and steep hill lies about halfway between Streatham and my home. At the foot of the hill, the driver descended, and walked up the road, the horse following him. After we had gone about half-way up the hill, the driver turned round and said: "Now you may have a rest." He then resumed his walk. The horse went on until she reached a lighted lamp, and drew up under it, the driver continuing his walk. After awhile, he turned round and said: "Now, my lady, if you are quite rested, come on." She turned her head, looking at him as if to acknowledge his remark, and then resumed her position. She had not rested sufficiently. The driver went on, and presently the horse turned round of her own accord and followed him to the summit of the hill. Within a quarter of a mile from my house is the road which leads to the stables, and I took care to see how the man and horse would act. Just as she came to the road in question, round went her head. An ordinary driver would have given a jerk to the opposite rein and a slash from the whip. This man did neither. He only said: "Not as yet, my lady. Straight on, if you please." And she went straight on accordingly.

On talking with the driver at the end of the journey, I found that he studied the character of the horse for himself, and had acted upon his studies. He said, and rightly, that the horse wants to obey man. It only wished to find out what are its driver's intentions, and will carry them out better if it be not kept in a state of constant terror and nearly constant pain, as is the case with most horses while they are at work. The night being a dark one, I had scarcely seen what kind of an animal it was that possessed such a master. But with patting and praising her, I thought that her bones protruded more than might have been expected, and asked her age. She was twenty-six years old, and still full of work. It is scarcely necessary to say that I never afterward employed any other driver, except when this man was engaged.

The reader may here take note that kindly treatment of the horse is not only conducive to the comfort of both man and beast, but that it is by far the most economical mode which can be adopted. This driver had managed to get out of his horse some seven or eight years of work more than a cruel or even a rough driver could have done. The horse did her work gladly, and we all know how much better is work done "with a will" than that which is compulsory. There were no contests between the man and the horse. Both were in perfect accord, and when at work, the horse suffered no pain and the man no irritability.

This is the only instance of the kind that I have seen in a cab driver, but every one who is familiar with London must have noticed that the gigantic brewers' men, who accompany the equally gigantic horses which draw the heavy beer-wagons, never use their whips, and guide the horses entirely by the voice. These great establishments manage their horses entirely by kindness.—*J. G. Wood, in Youth's Companion.*

HIMROSE RANCH CO.

Range, Big Lake and Bow River.
Address, Calgary.

Brand, same as cut.

FEDERAL COLONIZATION CO. OF CANADA LTD.

Range—North bank of Bow River, west of Blackfoot Crossing.—Glenchen, C. P. R. W. T. Brand—Cattle house on right hip.

Horses, house or house inverted, on left shoulder, some also with anchor hanging from neck.

Horses, house or house inverted, on left shoulder, some also with anchor hanging from neck.

Horses, house or house inverted, on left shoulder.

Apply to
T. C. LEE.

Range—BOW RIVER.
Address, Calgary, N.W.T.

Cattle brand, same as cut, on left shoulder.

Horse brand same as cattle, on left shoulder.

Also owner of all cattle branded J. S. on right hip.

Horse brand, same as cut on left shoulder.

<p

[THE OLD COUPLE.]
It stands in a sunny meadow,
The house so sunny and brown,
With its cumbersome old stone chimney
And the gray roof sloping down.

The trees fold their green arms around it,
The trees a century old;
And the winds go chanting through them,
And the sunbeams drop their gold.

The cowslips spring in the marshes,
And the roses bloom on the hill;
And beside the brook in the pasture
The herds go feeding at will.

The children have gone and left them—
They sit in the sun alone;
And the old wife's ears are failing,
As she harks to the well-known tone.

That won her heart in girlhood,
That has soothed her in many a care,
And praises her now for the brightness
Her old face used to wear.

She thinks again of her bridal—
How, dressed in her robes of white,
She stood by her gay young lover
In the morning's rosy light.

Oh! the morning is rosy as ever,
But the rose from her cheek has fled;
And the sunshine still is golden,
But it falls on a silvered head.

And the girlhood dreams, once vanished,
Come back in her winter time,
Till her feeble pulses tremble
With the thrill of springtime prime.

And looking forth from the window,
She thinks how the trees have grown,
Since clad in her bridal whiteness,
She crossed the old doorstone.

Though dimmed her eyes' bright azure,
And dimmed her hair's young gold,
The love in her girlhood plighted
Has never grown dim or old.

They sat in their place in sunshine
Till the day was almost gone;
And then, at its close, an angel
Stole over the threshold stone.

He folded their hands together,
He touched their eyelids with balm;
And their last breath floated upward,
Like the close of a solemn psalm.

A bridal pair, they traversed
The unseen mystic road
That leads to the beautiful city
Whose builder and maker is God." —[Providence Journal.]

The Kentuckian's Plea.

A few years after the war Ed. Collins, a shiftless fellow of Mercer county, was indicted for stealing cattle.

The case came up before Judge J. C. Wilfife, now United States Attorney here, then Circuit Judge. The trial was in the court-house at Harrodsburg. P. Thompson was prosecuting attorney, and Phil Thompson Sr. and Colonel Thomas G. Bell, now assistant United States Attorney here, appeared for the defense. Ed. Butts was circuit clerk.

Collins had been a soldier in the Federal Army, while every man on the jury, the prosecuting attorney, circuit clerk and the judge himself had fought for the Confederacy.

The witnesses were brought forward and a plain case of theft was made out against Collins. The only dependence of the defense was the testimony of Collins' daughter, Rose, who was to prove an alibi.

She was a beautiful woman, with a well rounded figure, deep black eyes, a complexion in which the hues of health set beautifully entwined, and black hair that swept unconsciously almost to the floor in long waves.

She was made to tell her story, for all it was worth, and Colonel Bell made a touching plea, appealing to the sympathies of the jury for a beautiful woman in distress with all the power of language he could summon. But the veterans of Doneison and Shiloh were unmoved.

Then old Phil Thompson laid himself out to mystify them, and raise a doubt of the prisoner's guilt, and he, too, finally began to appeal to their gallantry. In the midst of a growing sentence, however, he found the jury, jawing, looking out of the window and wholly inattentive.

Breaking off his pathos, the old lawyer leaned back on the table a moment, eyed the jury quizzically with a humorous twinkle in his eye, and said:

"Look here, gentlemen, this stealing was done during the war, and you can't do anything with a man for that. You, Tom Mandy," he continued, turning and pointing to the foreman of the jury, "a stamping big Kentuckian; don't you remember that sheep you stole in Powell's Valley? You can't convict Ed. Collins."

There was a general waking up of the jury, and a smile went round.

"And you, Dan Bond; you know that horse you stole from Lord Alexander in the spring of 1862? You can't send a man to prison for stealing cattle."

The smile broke into an open guffaw in one or two places, and half a dozen men on the back seats stood up.

As the old man took up the jury one by one and recalled his shortcomings the languor became general and continuous. Finally he said:

"And there's my Paul. Wasn't he one of Morgan's worst horse thieves? What can he say against Collins? And you, Ed. Butts; you remember that raid on that old Yankee sympathizer in East Tennessee? And you can raise your voice against him? And his Honor on the bench if the truth were known—"

But the rest of the sentence was drowned in a shout of laughter and uproar of applause that shook the building.

The jury was out ten minutes and they brought in a verdict of acquittal.—[Louisville Times.]

Message in aid Remedy.

Message in aid Remedy.
By Dr. J. H. Remedy and Dr. Remedy, is sold in aid Remedy to the Canadian Medical Association. Price 25c. Postage paid in aid Remedy.

Horses for Sale

DONALD, B. C.

Leading Business-men.

J. C. STEEN & CO.
General Merchants
AND
JOBBERS.

G. H. PRESSWELL,
Post Office Store.
General Merchandise

ILLI-CILLI-WAET.
HOTEL.

Elegantly Refitted.
Ed. & Will Lawler.

THE STAR SALOON.
GEO. SUTHERLAND.—Proprietor.

Cocktails & Collins
Finer than the Finest.

WOODS & MCBRIDE,
Wholesale and Retail
Dealers in
General Merchandise

HULL & TROUNCE.

Wholesale and Retail
MEAT MARKET.

STANLEY & PEW.
DRUGS
AND
STATIONERY.

THE WOODBINE.
"The Daisy of Them All"
PAT MURPHY,
PROPRIETOR.

MANUEL & RUTTAN,

General Dealers.
DONALD, B. C.

S. FERLAND,

General Merchant,
Flour, Feed & Provisions.

SELKIRK HOUSE.

First Class Accommodation
For Commercial
Men & Tourists.

Donald Billiard Hall.

Only place in town where
you can get a

Collins or Cocktail.

THE CITY PHARMACY

SIGN OF THE MORTAR.

NEW NAME.

NEW STORE

NEW GOODS.

S. W. Trott

is now in good running order in his new premises

with the largest and most complete stock in

the city. Purchased in the best established

houses in the business.

DRUGS & CHEMICALS.

STANDARD PATENT MEDICINES.

TOILET ARTICLES.

PERFUMERY.

TOILET SOAPS.

BRUSHES.

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ACCESSORIES OF DRESSING TABLES.

From 10c to the dollar.

Remember we guarantee everything we represent it.

Dispensing a Specialty.

At

S. W. Trott,

NEW ARRIVALS

Every day something new comes in for

I. G. BAKER & CO.

And the last we wish to announce is

New Dress Goods,
New Braids.
New Ribbons,
New Buttons,
Dress Shields,
Skirt Improvers,
Bustles,
JUBILEE CURTAINS.

And a very fine line of Brussels, Tapestry, Velvet, Pile and Hemp Carpets, Carpet Sweepers and Carpet Stretchers. We are selling

DRY - :: - GOODS

Very low and at prices that cannot fail to please. Our other lines are all in first class shape—

GROCERIES, DRY GOODS, BOOTS & SHOES,
CLOTHING AND GENTS' FURNISHINGS,
COW BOY AND STETSON'S HATS,
CARPETS AND CURTAINS

JUST - :: TO - :: - HAND
1 car Bacon, 2 Flour, 1 Sugar, 1 Syrup, 1 Canned Goods, and always something arriving and always something new.

I. G. BAKER & CO.

Car Paints,

Car Paper,

Car Barb Wire,

Bird Cages, etc.

At

GRANT'S.

Helene, of Windsor, and died March 28, 1884. The queen's youngest child, Beatrice Mary Victoria Feodore, born April 14, 1857, was married July 22, 1888, to Prince Henry of Battenberg. We need not wonder that the marriage portions and large annuities allowed by the queen and granted by parliament have often excited lively discussion, both in the house of commons and among the people. The intermarriages of royal families give rise to strange relationships in Europe; and it is matter of note that the longest wars are waged between nations whose monarchs are very near relatives. In fact all the monarchs of Europe to-day, except the sultan of Turkey, are blood relatives, every one of them descended on one side or the other from John of Gaunt, son of Edward III of England.

The queen has told us much of the happy life led with the prince consort, especially at Balmoral, the country seat in the Scottish highlands. There nearly all the court ceremonial was laid aside, and the happy couple enjoyed themselves like a country gentleman and lady of the middle class. It was far off "twixt the regular British court, especially at Windsor castle, the established royal residence.

This noted structure is situated just east of the little city of Windsor, a place of some 12,000 inhabitants, on a high ground above the right bank of the Thames, twenty-three miles from London. An iron bridge across the Thames connects Windsor with Eton, the seat of learning; both places are very beautiful and well supplied with elegant homes. The royal castle and attached buildings cover twelve acres of ground and stand in a tract of extensive grove, grass plot, lake and garden, called "little park," though it is four miles in circumference; southward from this extend the noted Windsor avenues of old trees, which connect with the "great park," eighteen miles in circumference, and west of that again is the great Windsor forest, with a circuit of fifty-six miles. Almost every rod of



WINDSOR CASTLE.

all this is historic ground; for this was a residence of the Saxon kings nearly 1,000 years ago, and has rarely ceased to be a royal home at any subsequent time. In those groves and shaded walks have been held many conferences and many arguments made that set the fate of dynasties, and from the gates have ridden many couriers bearing dispatches that have changed the destiny of nations. The castle proper was founded by William the Conqueror, but almost entirely rebuilt by order of Edward III, the architect being the noted William of Wykeham, and in 1834-5, the edifice was finally and completely remodeled under direction of Sir George Wynneville. St. George's chapel is noted for the beauty of its Gothic architecture, and in its vaults lie the remains of many royal personages, among them Henry VI, Edward IV and his queen, Henry VIII and Jane Seymour, Charles I, two of the Georges and Wright IV. In the round tower stairs prisoners were formerly confined, and the unfortunate James I of Scotland was some time a prisoner there. Half a mile from Windsor castle is the small palace of Frogmore, which was the residence of Queen Charlotte and of Queen Victoria's mother, the Duchess of Kent.

Despite the grandeur of Windsor and its historic association, with her most glorious ancestors, the queen's heart-beat is at Balmoral, in the Scottish highlands. Balmoral was like there to the queen and prince consort that she has taken the world into her confidence since her husband's death by writing a book on her life in the highlands. The prince leased the estate in 1848, and bought it in 1852. It is located in the parish of Crathie, Aberdeenshire, on the right bank of the River Dee, and covers an area of 100,000 acres, in which is a tract of 4,000 acres of almost private forest, and 10,000 acres of deer park, which includes forest, open glade, hill and valley. The air is cool and invigorating in the warmest season. The Ben-a-brae, a picturesque mountain peak near by, furnished Prince Albert his favorite evening view; so the queen chose thence as the site of her memorial to the prince, which was erected in 1863.

At Balmoral she has always been accompanied by her daughter Princess Beatrice, and the marriage of the latter to Prince Henry of Battenberg has made him a great favorite at the little court and among the Highlanders. There are few visitors to Balmoral. The Prince and Princess of Wales often come, making their home at Balmoral, and at those other members of the royal family engaged in sports there. The queen spends much of her time in the open air, walking about the grounds or in the groves with her favorite retinue, or out on the lawns, the flowers, and fruits strewing the neighboring fields, occasionally visiting the local gentry. She also visits the houses of the nobility who might call there, accompanied frequently by her daughter-in-law, the Princess of Wales, in the form of hunting parties and picnics. This is often given as a quiet relaxation for a day, but with all these grander ways, her sport is a simple form of the American slang "hunting"; that is, she calculates the range of the squirrel more than royal ladies usually do. Even at Balmoral she devotes much of her time to studying the management of her estate and the condition of her funds, as well as the affairs of the nation. A lady in waiting, two young ladies as maid of honor, a cabinet minister, an equerry, a doctor, a secretary make up the suite, and the household service is quite limited.

It is rather at Windsor during the summer. There is a regatta of pleasure boats, from which in summer and autumn lady of the bedchamber is in charge. The total is about 1,000. At the head of the Royal Guard is the Lord Chamberlain, and second in command is the Master of the Household.

He is commander in chief of every employee in the household, except the ladies directly about the person of the queen, the religious staff and the stable corps. He appears at court on state occasions, and appoints all his subordinates. His lieutenant is the master of the household, who receives \$1,200 a year, and has a private secretary at a good salary. Next comes the lord treasurer of the household, who pays the bills and gets a salary of £1,000 a year. These three constitute the board of green cloth, and sit as judges of all offenses committed in the palace; and to assist them and keep the record they have one secretary at \$1,000 a year (as it would be in America) and three accounting clerks at \$1,000 each. Then there is the clerk of the kitchen at \$3,000 a year, the chef at the same and his four assistant cooks at \$1,750 each, the chief confectioner at \$1,500 and his assistant at \$1,200, the chief butler at \$2,500, the table deaker at \$1,000, and his assistants at salaries somewhat less. There are also yeomen of the pantry, ladies of the linen room and a vast array of chambermaids, lamp lighters, washers, etc. The cook department alone employs thirteen persons.

Directly about her majesty's person are the mistress of the robes, the groom

of the robes, the keeper of the privy purse, or financial secretary to the queen, eight maid of honor, as many maid chamber women and numerous ladies for other functions—all these under control of the lord chamberlain, who receives \$10,000 a year and is assisted by the groom of the stool. Next to the ladies who attend directly on the queen come the gentlemen of the private household, viz: Eight lords in waiting, as many grooms in waiting and divers gentlemen usher of the privy chamber, grooms of the privy chamber, grooms of the great chamber and pages of the back stairs. In short, life at the court even in the most ordinary times is carried on with such ponderous social machinery and routine that it almost makes one tired to hear of it. But in addition to all these, there are two distinct sets of officials for extraordinary occasions, with independent functions and different codes of ceremonial and etiquette.

At the head of one of these is the marshal of the ceremonies. He manages the etiquette on all state occasions and conducts foreign ambassadors to the queen's presence. The other is the court of the marshals, which has legal jurisdiction of all crimes and misdemeanors committed anywhere within the queen's private domain. It is a regular court of justice, with the same general law as other English courts, but with far more ceremony and vastly more expense in proportion to the work it does. The knight marshal, who is the same as sheriff or chief of police to this court, is a tolerably important personage with \$2,500 a year, and has eight deputies, besides a few sergeants and secretaries. The foregoing gives but a mere outline of the system. There are departments of music, amusement, music, charity and literature, in all of which liberal salaries are paid.

The guest invited to dine with the queen is expected to remain at the castle over night.

Arriving late in the afternoon he is conducted at once to his apartment, where he receives a call from the master of the household, Mr. J. C. Cowell, and if he desires, can have tea and lunch at once. Full court dress is required for the dinner, and at 6 o'clock the guests are conducted to the great gallery, also called—a private picture gallery, reserved to the public even when they are allowed to visit the castle. At \$20 the queen and Princess Beatrice enter saluta the guests and lead the way to the dining room, which, if the company is small, is a compactly, very little room, with a broad window looking upon the court of the pelicans. Sir J. C. Cowell arranges the guests and presides at the table. Conversation is not in order, though the queen often chats with her daughter. The time for eating is short, then the queen and the ladies retire and a few minutes after the master of the household gives the signal for the gentlemen to leave, and thereafter they can do very much as they please, as they will meet the queen no more. They can smoke or play cards or while in the rooms for these purposes, they can listen to music in the drawing room, or read in the library, or yawn and stretch themselves in their own apartments, as, no doubt, many of them feel like doing. They can retire when they please and have breakfast in their own rooms, or in the gentle-



THE CAVALIER'S DRAWING ROOM, WINDSOR CASTLE.

growth of the Empire and Improvement of the People.

Her majesty's address was accompanied with a speech in Council. In the eastern province, now Quebec, it began with the complaints of the French that they did not enjoy equal rights with the English; there was much trouble, two or three sharp fights, and some bloodshed. In the western province, now Ontario, there was a demand for popular election of a parliament, with full control of the finances, and equality among churches in receipt of government funds; but there a large majority was legal, and the resolution was treated with contempt by the government. Sir Francis Bond Head, Governor there, was compelled to resign, and the Canadian government took over the administration, and soon after the Canadian confederation was formed.

which the loyal Canadians set loose in the Niagara and let her run over the Falls. But all these matters were amicably adjusted, the Canadians obtained a very liberal system of government and in 1843 the last difficulty was removed by the Webster-Ashburton treaty defining the exact boundary. Canada has since made such rapid progress that all the colonies, from Prince Edward Island to British Columbia, are now united in a confederation, and a new nation of 5,000,000 people and nearly 2,000,000 square miles borders the United States on the north. The government is a happy combination of the British and American systems, each province self governing in local affairs and the Ottawa parliament over all. The Marquis of Lansdowne is now governor general and Sir John Macdonald is head of the government as premier and leader of the Tory majority in the house of commons. The Chartist next began an agitation for universal manhood suffrage, parliaments elected yearly, vote by ballot, no property qualification for the rights and duties of citizenship, payment of a salary to members of parliament and the division of the United Kingdom into parliamentary districts according to population.

Families and inspectors multiplied. One



PRINCESS AND PRINCE OF WALES.

Thorn proclaimed himself the new Messiah and had thousands of followers, chiefly in Kent. They shot dead a policeman who sought to arrest him. Soldiers came and the mob attacked them; they fired one volley and scattered Thorn and many of his adherents. A wildocrat named Fergus O'Conor inflamed the people to madness. Formidable riots occurred at several places. Very many Chartists were prosecuted and imprisoned by the government. The European revolutions of 1848 blew the Chartist excitement to a fever heat; and a monster mass meeting was called for April 10, 1848, on Kensington common. A hundred thousand laborers were to assemble and march with a petition to the house of commons. The government forbade the meeting but all London was in a panic. The Duke of Wellington posted soldiers to protect the public buildings, and many thousand special constables and policemen were sworn in. Among those who volunteered as policemen was Prince Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, then in exile in England and soon after to emperor of the French. At the last minute the Chartists yielded, and thereafter their power seemed to vanish all at once. The last of the meetings they asked for have since become laws in England.

The Chartist riots, the agitation for the repeal of the corn laws and the general movement to improve the condition of laborers appear to have unsettled many minds; and, as generally happens in such cases, a spirit of assassination was excited. June 10, 1846, Edward Oxford, a boy of 17, shot twice at the queen as she was out driving with her husband; the jury pronounced him insane and he ended his life in an asylum. Another attempt on the queen's life was made May 30, 1842. This was by John Francis, a young machinist, and on the very spot where Oxford was tried. He fired two shots, at but a few feet distance; but it was set up on his trial that the pistol was loaded only with wads. He was found guilty of high treason and sentenced to death, but the queen commuted it to life confinement for life; and on the very day after the conviction was published a lunatic named East aimed a pistol at her majesty, but was seized and disarmed by a boy standing near. The pistol was loaded only with paper and fragments of clay pipe; no bullet escaped with the very trifling penalty of eighteen months' imprisonment. On May 10, 1851, a Irish bricklayer clubbed a pistol, loaded only with powder, at the queen, for which he was transported for seven years. On May 21, 1850, Robert Dale, who had been discharged from the position of lieutenant in the Hussars, struck the queen across the face with a cane as she was entering her carriage; he also received sentence to seven years' transportation. And finally, on Feb. 29, 1852, a 17-year-old boy, Arthur O'Connor, aimed a pistol at the queen; but it proved to be unloaded and to have a defective lock. He received twelve months' imprisonment and a public whipping; and there were no more attempts at assassination or intimidation.

By the factory act of 1844 children of ten years were excluded from the mills, and the hours of such as were admitted limited to seven or ten per day, according to age. By another act it was absolutely forbidden to employ women or girls in the mines and collieries. Following this came the long and heated agitation for free importation of food. By the corn laws of 1815, all foreign grain was tariffed at a rate which practically forbade its importation, except when scarcity raised the home price almost to the famine line. The Irish famine compelled parliament to take action, and though Sir Robert Peel had taken the post of prime minister as a Conservative, he was over to the Radicals on the point, and in June, 1846, the corn laws were absolutely repealed. This was followed rapidly by removal of taxes from other articles of food, and consequently by a vast increase in home consumption, and since 1847 Great Britain has been provided at the one great free trade nation in the world.

The French revolution forced the nation of 27,000,000 to reorganize its forces in 1848, and the result was a peculiar kind of the politics—the absolute rule of the people. In 1848 only did the name "William" for the king, but the people roared even in the streets and got away from dog, when a peasant's wife, and the two sons of mighty Caesar. The queen's conduct put the country in a state of confusion—of actual famine as much as of the fever which followed it. After the rage the "famine clearance," as they were called, by which tenants who could not pay their rent were evicted to emigrate and in less than two years Ireland lost 2,000,000 of her population. In one season 300,000 Irish landed at New York, and the first person who has now native stated it is estimated that 1,000,000 of the poorer and poorer classes have left Ireland and gone to America.

ing in the transportation of many men like John Mitchel, Thomas Francis Meagher and William Smith O'Brien. But an era of milder government had set in, and these men escaped or were pardoned.

In 1840 began the war with China, commonly called the "Opium War," which English moralists severely condemn, and indeed, the nation only became involved in it through being misled by her representatives in the east. The result was that China paid indemnity of £4,000,000 sterling to England, ceded the island of Hong Kong and opened five ports to British trade. During the same year England joined with Russia, Austria and Prussia in a guarantee to maintain the integrity of Turkey, and pursuant to this treaty these powers put down a rebellion in Egypt. In January, 1842, the British suffered a frightful humiliation in Afghanistan, their entire army of 4,500, with 12,000 camp followers, being destroyed by an uprising of the people. The next year they reconquered the country. In 1844 there was a bloody war in India with the Sikhs. In 1846 Lord John Russell succeeded Sir Robert Peel as prime minister and adopted many liberal measures. In 1850 fierce religious controversy prevailed in the kingdom, but the result was to abolish the few remaining distinctions. In 1851 the noted Crystal Palace was opened, and in the five and a half months of the season was visited by over 7,000,000 people. In 1852 the Earl of Derby, Conservative, succeeded Lord John Russell, and a fierce, short war with Burma took place, in consequence of some British trading having been cruelly treated there. The British captured Nagpoora, and early in 1853 the king's son, and the only son of Napoleon III and Eugenie, who was born in a quarrel not his own, and died in the desert by the spear of a barbarian. His father, captured by the Prussians in 1870, died in exile at Chislehurst, England, in January, 1853; and Eugenie, for twenty years empress and leader of fashion for the civilised world, is now passing an old age in obscurity, a childless widow.

In Ireland, also, there is renewed trouble. The tenantry have formed a league and combined to fight for lower rents, and after assuming protestant phases, the contest is just now threatening to become civil war. The Tories now in power in the British parliament propose a system of severe coercion, which is resisted by Gladstone and the Liberals; and the contest is shaking the kingdom. In all other parts the empire is at peace, and the revival of trade gives promise of general content for this year of jubilee.

These diverse Christian races agree in nothing but dread and hatred of the Turks. The Slav and the Greek, the Serb and the Bulgarian, the Romanians and Montenegrins distrust and despise each other, while all of them persecute the Saracens. So the intrigues of Russia and the unceasing of England continue, and the year 1851 brings us renewed uncertainty on the eastern question, the morning paper confidently predicting the overthrow of power. In 1852 occurred the Zulu war in South Africa, made notable by the death of the Prince Imperial, only son of Napoleon III and Eugenie, who was killed in a quarrel not his own, and died in the desert by the spear of a barbarian. His father, captured by the Prussians in 1870, died in exile at Chislehurst, England, in January, 1853; and Eugenie, for twenty years empress and leader of fashion for the civilised world, is now passing an old age in obscurity, a childless widow.

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Hoof stands of horses are rendered almost useless, irregular and diseased teeth. Now opportunity to have your horse's mouth in good condition.

Horses conditioned in the season for engagements, both racing and trotting; good standing.

Office and stable—1. G. Baker's old store, Calgary. 2. 623 1/2 1st Street.

Notice of Postponement.

In the absence of the wife of the postmaster and of the postmaster himself, the post office was closed on the 21st inst. The cause of the temporary closure is due to the fact that the postmaster is absent on a vacation.

Notice of Postponement.

A ROMANTIC STORY.

It was in the Spring of '55 that Tom Whipperton sat in the doorway of his cabin at Angels Camp, in Calaveras county.

The winter's work hadn't "panned out" well for Tom. He was in debt for three months' supplies at Bloomer's. The general merchandise dealer of Angels Camp was pressing Tom for payment.

"What shall I do?" muttered Tom to himself. "I can't pay Bloomer; the diggings are not yielding anything. Dum California! I wish I was back in Ohio."

"How d'ye, Tom?" said a sweet voice.

"Is that you, Ell?" inquired the impoverished miner.

"Yes, it's me. What makes you look so sad, Tom?"

"Well, to tell you the truth, I'm in trouble."

"What's the matter?"

"Mine ain't yieldin' nuthin'."

"Oh, I thought some of your kin was dead. Dad's claim ain't yieldin' nuthin',



"Well, to tell you the truth, I'm in trouble, but we are all happy, though. Did you hear the news, Tom?"

"No. What is it?"

"We've a braa new baby up to our leeshun."

"Have you?"

"Yes. It was born last night; an' it's the first child ever born in Angels."

"That's a fact. What do you call it?"

"It ain't named yet."

"What is it; boy or girl?"

"It's a boy."

Ellen Thompson—for such was the name of the possessor of the sweet voice—was the pride of Angels Camp in '55. She was admired by every miner in the diggings.

She had beautiful dark brown hair, lustrous eyes, a willowy form and a warm heart.

Prior to the advent noted above she had been the only child of Longfellow Thompson.

Wherever Ell, as she was called, went the warmth of her sunshiny nature was felt.

Bloomer, the only merchant of Angels, was a warm friend of Ell's.

He was a native of Massachusetts a close, sharp trader, and unmerciful. He was without sympathy.

Tom Whipperton, the hero of the story, was a native of New England, and had been a sailor before he came to California.

He had been a sailor for many years, and had been a member of the crew of a whaler, and had been a member of the crew of a whaler.

Tom had been a sailor for many years, and had been a member of the crew of a whaler.

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speak.

"I don't believe I'll ever get a cent from him."

"Well, then, I don't believe you'll ever get one cent from Longfellow Thompson. If you want to be so mean as not to trust Tom for the necessities of life, I'll see to that. Let me have don't pay you what he owes. Let me have a paper of pins."

"Where's your dust to pay for them?"

"Hain't got none."

"Well, you can't have the pins, then."

"Well, I don't want your pins," indignantly replied Ell, as she left the store.

"Well, Ell, you can have them," remarked Bob, as he stood in the door of his emporium.

"I don't want 'em. You can take your old pins an' keep 'em."

"Well, I declare!" muttered Bob to himself, as Ell passed from his view.

"I'll be hanged if that ain't the queerest girl I ever saw. To think that she would take the part of worthless Tom Whipperton,

who owes me over four hundred dollars for stuff I've let him have, and for which I can't get a cent. I hear they had a newcomer up at Thompson's last night. I don't see why they want more children when they can't properly support Ell. It beats all creation what style that girl puts on; but for all that I like her; I did once think that I'd marry her; but if she were my wife she'd make me a pauper in a month."

This reasoned the Angels Camp merchant; and so reasoning he turned to his crude system of book-keeping, and hunted up Longfellow Thompson's account.

"Eight hundred dollars!" exclaimed the merchant. "Owe me eight hundred dollars! Impossible! Why, that will take all my profits for the year! and all on account of that girl! If that ain't buying a wife at a pretty high figure! Thompson has no claim. He never can pay me more than Whipperton. Hang the luck!"

As the Spring advanced Tom Whipperton "caught on." He struck a rich deposit—the richest ever unearthed at Angels.

Tom liquidated his indebtedness at Bloomer's, as well as Longfellow Thompson's. He married Ellen Thompson and removed to Calaveras county in the Legislature with distinction. A few years later he purchased a "plant" and published a newspaper at San Andreas.

It was while an editor that Tom met Mark Twain. The humorist was poor and unknown to fame. Tom loaned Mark a few dollars. Mark never would pay Tom, although frequently importunate for the amount. Time slipped by, and Mark went East.

When the latter completed his "Innocents Abroad" Tom wrote Mark that he wanted the sum loaned him while at San Andreas.

The romance, if there be any in this sketch, centers in the fact that Mark paid Tom.—[California Maverick.]

Making Allowances.

Fond Mother: "Are you not somewhat astonished at my girl's singing?"

Professor: "I must confess that at her age one is not."

Some."—[Life.]

Pumps!

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MENTION THIS PAPER.

w may 4-19

NOTICE.

All parties are hereby notified not to drive any

cattle off the

High River Stock

Assn. Range

Between the dates of

May 1st & July 10

Without first notifying either Master or

Barber or

Steward Ranch and Pincher Creek, July 2nd

14th and 25th

DeWinton, July 26

McLennan, Aug. 10

Mount Royal, Aug. 11 and 12

Alberta Bar, Aug. 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20

SOME WALL STREET TERMS.

"Calls," "Spreads" and "Straddles."—These inventions of Mr. Russell Sage Cleverly Explained.

Russell Sage invented "puts," "calls," "spreads" and "straddles." He began dealing in them when he first came to Wall street in 1861, after his withdrawal from Congress, and he has been dealing in them ever since; and the stock markets of the world have taken up this ingenious speculative device of Mr. Sage's, and steep privileges are just as well known on the Continental bourses to-day and in the London market as they are here, and they are largely dealt in.

London declares that the nomenclature, so far as "spreads" and "straddles" are concerned, is not refined, and calls them differently, but what they deal in are American stock privileges just the same.

"And what are 'puts,' 'calls,' 'spreads' and 'straddles'?" asked the writer when he first went down on Wall street.

"Well," said the confidential clerk of Russell Sage, of whom the question was asked, "I'll tell you if you promise never to mention the poetical subject again. It requires pretty deft wording to make the thing clear, so it is not an exhilarating subject to talk on."

"You hear a great deal about 'puts' and 'calls' but I venture to say there are 50,000,000 people in the United States who do not know what they are, nor what the meaning is of the word 'privileges.'

"Now a 'privilege' is a contract by which the maker of it, Russell Sage, E. V. White, Jay Gould or Harvey Kennedy, engages to purchase from the holder in the one case, or sell to the holder in the other case, a number of shares of some specified stock, at a certain price, at any time within a certain period at the option of the holder. Got that?"

"A 'call' is a privilege bought of the maker, at a certain price, and the owner of it is privileged to call for a certain amount of stock at a given price, within thirty, sixty or ninety days, four or six months.

"If a man holds a 'put,' he has the right to deliver to the maker of the privilege a stock at a certain agreed price within a certain number of days. Clear? No. Well, let's try once more."

"Suppose Western Union is selling at 70. A man wants a sixty-day 'put' on it at 66, because he believes the stock is going down. He gives Mr. Sage, Mr. White, Mr. Kennedy or Mr. Gould 1 per cent on the amount of stock he wants to deal in."

"A hundred shares is usual, and I get cent in \$100. He receives in return a slip of paper signed by either one or the other of these gentlemen. Then if Western Union goes below 66 within sixty days, he may buy it for whatever it is selling for below that price, and 'put' it to the maker of the privilege at the price agreed on, 66, and receive a check of \$6,000. The holder makes the difference."

"All you understand."

"If Telegraph does not go below 66, the holder is out his \$100."

"The 'call' business operates exactly in the opposite way. A man buys the privilege of calling Western Union at 75, when it is selling at 70. If it sells above 75, you can call on the maker of the privilege for a hundred shares at 75, and the hundred shares are thus bought by the holder for \$7,500, and he turns around and sells it at 80 if the stock is selling there, and pockets the difference."

"What about 'spreads' and 'straddles'?"

"A 'straddle' is a 'put' and 'call' combined. The holder of one may 'put' stock to the maker of the privilege or 'call' for it."

"Straddles' come high, because there is money in them whichever way the market may go. If the market does not go at all, but stands still, why the maker is in the money he has been paid for the privilege, usually about 3 per cent, or \$300.

A 'spread' is also a 'put' and 'call' combined, but there is this difference, a 'straddle' is made at the market. That is to say, the maker of the privilege takes the risk that the stock in question does not move to any extent from the price at which it is selling when the privilege is sold.

"In a 'spread' the maker has more leeway. If Western Union is selling at 70, to go back to the old illustration, the maker of the privilege sells a 'spread' say at 67 and 60. If it goes below 67, the holder can 'put' the stock and make the difference, and if it goes above 60, the holder can 'call' it at that price and reap the profits. But so long as the price of the stock keeps within those points, the maker of the privilege is safe."

"To put it in another way, the holder of a 'straddle' will make if the market for the stock he is dealing in moves at all. The holder of a 'spread' doesn't make anything until the market moves past certain limits."

"There is one thing more, the maker of a privilege only receives the money for which he sells the privilege, while the holder may make thousands—or nothing.—[N. Y. Mail and Express.]

Anecdote of the Late Mr. Vanderbilt.

A retired newspaper man tells of a pleasing experience with Mr. Vanderbilt.

"I went to interview Mr. V.," he says, "and the big man was smilingly silent."

"Surely you wouldn't hinder a newspaper man making a few dollars," I said to him facetiously. "A talk from you is worth a great deal; I made a handsome sum out of my first interview with you."

"Well, by George, I like a man who can make money out of me," said the railway king. "It takes a smart man to do it; fire away with your questions."

Interesting Experiment.

A resident of Mason Valley, Nev., has raised toward promising cathood three kittens obtained from the nest of a wild cat. They are good ratters.

JACQUES BROS.

Are receiving their spring and summer stock of
Furniture, Baby Carriages, Mattresses, etc.

DROP IN AND SEE THEM.

JACQUES BROS.



LOOK OUT

FOR

Ferland's

NEW "AD"

In 2 days or less

Look Out

FOR COLLINS'

New advertisement in a day or two.

AT
S. J. HOGG & CO.

Will be found the most complete assortment of
FARMING IMPLEMENTS
in Town. Their stock consists of

Binders & Binding Twine, Mowers & Rakes.
Steel & Wood beam Stubble Plows,
Breaking, Gang & Sulky Plows
Wood & Iron Potato Scufflers
Iron Harrows & Wagons.

all at a great reduction on former prices.

The Brantford Steel Binder

is the latest production of the age, and is the lightest draught machine ever offered to the farmers of the North West, and Steel and Malleable Iron having taken the place of Cast Iron and Wood it will be found almost impossible to break or wear out this machine.

The Brantford Mower

being the lightest running and only machine that will cut the fine grasses of Alberta, you will regret it all your life if you purchase any other machine.

Our Stubble and Breaking Plows

are made by Wilkinson the most celebrated plow maker on the continent. Don't fail to see them our prices will be found to defy competition.

© S. J. HOGG & CO. ©
Post Office Box 124 Calgary, Stephen Avenue West.

SAVE MONEY

By putting blinds
on your windows be-
fore the hailstorms
come.

We made them
cheap at

The Calgary Planing Mills.
JARRETT & CUSHING.

HULL, TROUNCE & COMPANY.

Dealers in all Kinds of Meat

BEEF,
MUTTON,
POW.
VEAL.



GAME
and
FISH
in
SEASON.

Wholesale Orders Promptly Attended to.

Special terms made with Hotels and Boarding Houses.

Close cuts on Car Lots.

SHELTON HAS IT!

WHAT?

Why, the Largest, Finest, Cheapest
Stock of Furniture in the Terri-
tories.

Examine his magnificent Parlor and Bed-
room Suites and get the prices before
you buy anything in that line.

A SPECIALTY.

Wicker and Reed Rockers, cradles and
carriages.

CALL AND SEE SHELTON

JOHN SHARPLES
WHOLESALE

FLOUR, FEED AND PROVISION STOREHOUSE

Hungarian, Strong Bakers and Buckwheat Flours, Granulated and Standard Oatmeal, Cracked Wheat, Cornmeal, Oats, Chop, Bran, Shorts, Chicken Feed, Split Peas, Pearl Barley, Beans, Hay, Potatoes, Bacon, Fresh Eggs.

VEGETABLE AND FLOWER SEEDS

OPPOSITE POST OFFICE - CALGARY, ALB.

The Calgary Herald.

THURSDAY, JUNE 30, 1887.

OF LOCAL INTEREST,

Fruit and feed at cost at Ramsay's.

Commissioner Herchmer is in town.

Hull, Trounce & Co keep only the best.

CLEARING sale of flour and feed going on at S A Ramsay's.

THE stores will be kept open tonight the same as on Saturday night.

THE post office will close at 10 a. m. tomorrow. No mail from the east to-night.

Spring lamb at Hull, Trounce & Co. Leave your order for tomorrow's dinner.

Pools for the races will be sold at the Palace Billiard hall at 9 o'clock tonight.

Miss Kate McNeill was the lucky winner of the silver cake basket at St. Mary's bazaar last night.

John C McLaren wrote the council regarding the horse sold to the town and threatened suit.

The council decided last night not to present the lands for stock yards to the C P R, but will lease it to them at \$1 a year.

Governor Dowdney wrote the town council that he did not know when the North-West Council would meet.

The messenger, Mr. James Owens, has completed the assessment roll for 1887 and turned it over to the clerk.

The sale of pools was terribly flat last night. A remarkable silence prevailed among the Calgary men.

Mayor King presided at the council meeting last night and all the civic legislators were present except Coun. Allan.

Accounts of Messrs. Lamond, \$6; MacKie \$5, and Dunn & Lincham \$4.90 were referred to the health committee.

Another garnish against Pitman was served on the corporation at the instance of Mr. Dick.

The public works committee recommended payment of \$100, balance of contract, to Oliver Goodwin; \$25 to E Cutler for gravel.

100 men went west on last night's train to work on the C P R at \$2.25 a day. They are nearly all Frenchmen and hail from Riviere de Loup.

"That scoundrel Mike!" has opened a saloon in the premises lately occupied as the express office. It is named the "Shield House."

Tanks, sidewalks, etc., were the things dealt with by Engineer McCoshie in a long letter to the council last night. It was filed.

The finance committee recommended the following amounts: P Davis \$250; James Owens \$140; Herald \$42.12; post office \$6. Adopted.

Gen. Supt Whyte has consented to put in a crossing at Ross street and to improve the one at Smith, which he thinks will afford all the accommodation necessary for the present.

The police committee has decided not to buy new clothes for the policemen. They passed accounts as follows: Clark & MacKenzie \$1; Wm Clark \$1; Carey \$39.50; Tozer \$4. Adopted.

Councillor Ellis informed the council last night that he was "going west" and asked leave of absence for three months. Coun. Shelton wanted to make it six months but it was left at 3. Mr. Ellis leaves for Frisco in a few days.

The health committee reported last night that James Reily had refused to remove the pigsty complained of by neighbour. The committee stated that the nuisance was a violation of bylaw 22, section 19 and left it to the council to deal with the matter.

Jos Walsh has been bothered by the police for his license as drayman and last night he sent in a bill for \$2.50 for remitting for the corporation and told the council to take their change in payment for license out of it.

Tonight the grand finale of the St. Mary's church fete will take place. There will be a concert and all the best vocal talent in town will be there. Solo, duets, and quartettes will be rendered by Calgary favorites and a few treats are assured.

The Canada Northwest Land Co. have appealed against the Court of Revision and the question of their liability will be gone into again. Their assessment in Calgary is about \$100,000, so it is a good rich thing for the lawyers. A commission has been formed by the company's solicitors, Messrs. Langford & McArthur, to examine witnesses in Winnipeg and the town solicitor has been authorized by the council to employ a solicitor to appear on the company's behalf on behalf of the town.

Three new by-laws were passed in the town's statutes last night. One of them was to authorize the council to assess \$5,000 for current expenses during the collection of taxes. This will make the officials and other creditors happy. A by-law providing for the levying and collecting of taxes by statutory law was also passed through. The third was one to appoint Mr. C Sparrow as Collector.

THE \$20,000 debtors, who were fined up last night by the court martial, Mr. Davis said he had been informed that the North-West Council would meet about the end of July and it was decided to sit in the bank regarding the day on which the by-laws are to come into force with Sept. 1. The post office and Royal Hotel will be the polling places. Messrs. Macmillan and Whistler, the returning officers and between 3 p. m. and 5 p. m. on Thursday, August 4, is the time and date. It will be duly advertised.

Mr. W E Cochran, of the Cochran Ranch Co., arrived from Macleod yesterday for the purpose of getting one of the Sisters to go to Manitoba to nurse Mr. C A McCall, who shot himself a few days ago and is very low. The circumstances of the shooting, as reported, are somewhat peculiar. Mr. and Mrs. McCall were going for a walk when the former discovered that he had a pistol in his pocket. He returned to the office to leave it and proceeded to remove the cartridges when it went off and the bullet entered his body and lodged in the lung. Mr. McCall's many friends will be glad to hear of his speedy recovery.

From Saturday's Daily.

TAX police supplied an imbricate with free lodgings last eve.

Some of the boys belonging to the La Claire drive have arrived. Still there's more to follow.

THE Bow river rose again last night and if this wet weather continues will probably boom.

AT the conference of the Methodist church in Brandon Rev. J F Betts was re-elected chairman of the Saskatchewan district.

THURSDAY will be a dance next week at Billy O'Brien's stopping place on Pine Creek. No doubt many will avail themselves of this opportunity for an evening's fun.

THE new bridge over the Elbow is very nearly finished. Pedestrians can now cross on the timbers if they are not inclined to light-headedness.

A race has been arranged between Mr. McKinnon's "Kitty" and "Happy Jack." It is to take place in July after the sports. The race is half a mile for \$300 a side and a great deal of interest is expressed among racing men as to the probable winner.

Billy O'Brien hired a rig from Bain Brothers last night and started south. He crossed the mission bridge and started up the hill. When about half way up the rig upset and dashed him out on his head and shoulders. He is pretty badly bruised right.

THE people of Gleichen were in a great state of excitement over the non-appearance of Messrs. Lunn and Jennings who went out eight days ago in search of some missing cattle and were to return in two days at the latest. There was some talk of getting up a search party but this morning the missing men turned up all right.

THERE was a half-hundred feet of yesterday, south of the railway. About a dozen of these were present. The two principals kept off it all the time, while the rest peeped off and chipped in just when they felt like it. Messrs. Jarrett and Cushing came out and did the peace-makers, whereupon the opposing factions embraced each other and went and took a drink.

From Monday's Daily.

Mr. S A Ramsay is erecting a windmill for Mr. Matt Dunn.

MORE racers are expected from the east on the next train. This meeting will be the finest ever held in the Northwest.

Mr. MacNeil's horses have not arrived yet and no word has been received about them.

Mr. Rogers' store is completed as far as the carpenter work is concerned—and the painters have commenced work. It is a fine roomy building.

THE Bow river has fallen ten inches since yesterday morning and Commodore Hamilton again bolts up severely with his forty.

Stetson's saloons can receive the traps for their models by applying to Sgt. Major Wilson. They are the same as those issued to the Alberta Mounted Rifles.

Captain Anderson arrived in town from Banff on this morning's train. He looks a great deal better for his short stay at Alberta's Siloam.

Two members of the fire brigade are expected to be on hand at the ball tonight for cheering in practice for the coming competition.

A Regis gentelman has bought the band of horses imported from British Columbia by Mr. McIver, who intends driving them down instead of shipping.

THE committee of the Steamer's jubilee dance are busy making preparations for the event. It promises to be a grand success. The supper will be provided by Mr. Kinrade.

THE new bridge at the mission is to be called after the Lieutenant Governor, Dowdney Bridge. Instructions have rejected Rev. Father Lacombe from Mission to have it painted two coats. Mr. French received the contract and will commence work today.

Mr. McDonald, who was mentioned in these columns as having gone east for a period of time, appears to have been blindfolded here and there. They now say that he is a wifeless man. May their future and infamy differ from the lime, and never shake.

A general packard train from Medicine Hat to the Larimore, Major Petrie and Company and son, four carloads of goods and a couple of flat cars loaded with wagons, etc. The outfit is bound for Goldfield, Mo., and from there south. The outfit is not yet definitely fixed. Three horses were taken out of the way up, and exchanged, which caused some delay and had to be made here.

Rev. A. Murray, Sealer of the Manitoba Legislature, is in town today on his way home from Bonifacius. He is somewhat anxious about Manitoba being alive to some of the Red River Valley road. He thinks capitalists will be shy in putting money into the enterprise as Manitoba has nothing to raise money on and her guarantee of the Hudson Bay Railway bonds is about as much as her credit will stand.

Mr. Murray thinks the road cannot be built without the sanction of the Dominion government, which holds the purse strings of the province.

THE Rev. Father Lapcombe wishes to give the public notice that he intends placing gates at each end of the mission bridge. The watermen has instructions to close the gates when he sees bands of horses or cattle coming to cross in order that he can stop them bringing more than ten cows in a bunch. If the public will not conform to these conditions or if their bands are too wild to be crossed according to these rules they must swim the river. Sensible people ought to be able to understand that it is in the interests of everyone to have the bridge protected. The public will be sorry to hear that the other day the Rev. Father Lapcombe was mounted and allowed, because he tried to prevent a man driving a large band of wild horses over the bridge all together. It is to be hoped that such an outrage in a respectable community like ours will not occur again.

THE Methodist Conference adopted the following revised list of stations in the Saskatchewan district for this year: Monchy—J. McDougall, E R Steinhaus, Calgary—J F Betts, Banff—C Williams, Sarcee Indians—one wanted, High River—J F Daris (under superintendent of Calgary), Fort Macleod—W Bridgeman, Lebigh—one wanted, Maple Creek—C Teeter, Medicine Hat—M Dinnick, Gleichen—one wanted, Red Deer—W A Freeman, Calgary, Woodville—J Nelson, Battle River Crossing (under chairman of district), Battle River—E D Glass, B A Bear's Hill—one to be sent, C Somersett, Edmonton—G H Long, Victoria—J A Melchior, White Fish Lake—O German, Sauble Lake—R H Steinhaus, B A Slave Lake—one wanted, Geo McDonald, chairman J F Betts, financial secretary.

From Tuesday's Daily.

THE Rev. M Glass and brother went north to Battle River yesterday.

There were several parties from America last night.

W Lewis was fined \$50 yesterday for selling liquor in the general store.

Mr. Bowler of the firm of Bowler, Blackburn, Mandell, Porter & Co., of Brandon, is in town.

Mr. P McCarthy, of the firm of Longwood & McCarthy, went east this morning to bring his family to reside in Calgary.

S A Ramsey is fitting from the flour and feed business and will sell at cost till the whole is cleared.

Mr. Vassilides brought in a load of dry goods this morning. He hails from Kamloops, where he owns one of the largest ranches on British Columbia soil.

Mr. Malcolm McKinnon went east this morning. He was very successful in the sale of the horses which he imported and will probably be back with another lot in August.

A second class passenger ticket from Victoria to Winnipeg over the C P R, costs \$35. The same class of a ticket from Vancouver to Winnipeg costs \$38, and from Vancouver to Calgary \$42.

Cheyenne Journal: Terror, well-known in by-gone days as a steeple-chaser, and of late years in the slush in Canada, has been bought by the Northwest Cattle company, which is importing and will probably be back with another lot in August.

Montreal Star: Thomas Williams, chief train dispatcher in the Canadian Pacific office, Toronto, has been promoted to the position of assistant superintendent of the Ontario division, vice Leonard, promoted to superintendent of the Rocky Mountain division.

Inspector Williams and five men, returned from their trip after the Indians who were supposed to have stolen some stock. He says it is a hoax and the Indians are blameless. A she has been got to the police officers and he will leave in a short time to make the arrests.

A big shipment of British Columbia stock arrived this morning. There were four carloads of cattle owned by Mr. Barnes and seven carloads of horses owned by Mr. Thompson, Christensen and Barnard. The horses are a finer class of range stock and were then have as yet been imported. The town is packed with British Columbians.

The Ian Blair logs are at Lethbridge and remain round here for a couple of weeks yet. The crew on has been a hard one as it is the first time the outfit has run timber in the Bow. The great difficulty is in the logs running into the shingles along the river and getting to be hauled out into running water again. Next year, however, the company intends becoming all the smooths of these shingles so that when the logs are once started they will whoop it all the way with nothing to stop them. The company has 29 men at work on the river. Mr. Prince, the manager, has returned to town. He is very small, having exposed himself too much and worked too hard in his endeavors to get the logs up and get the timber down as fast as possible.

The Ian Blair logs will meet tonight at the Royal at 8 o'clock.

"MOSQUITOES"

Call and buy some wove wire

Window Screen

And keep the flies and mosquitoes out.

ROGERS'

WHOLESALE

and

RETAIL

HARDWARE.

BOW RIVER MILLS.



NEW MILLS AT KANANASKIS, ROCKY MOUNTAINS.

LUMBER

All Kinds, Rough or Dressed

SHINGLES

The Best.

LATH, LIME, ETC.

James Walker,

GENTLEMEN:

Call and examine Richardson & Kerr's variety of new spring twine, worsteds, and overcoatings. We are showing the largest range of these goods ever shown in the city. Low prices and first class workmanship.

ADTTS FURNISHINGS.

Our stock of furnishings is now complete, comprising all the latest novelties of the season, in collars, cuffs, ties, white and regatta shirts, braces, undershirt, gloves, cashmere and silk hose, handkerchiefs, etc. Call and see us.

REHARDSON & KERR.

Stephen Ave., Calgary, Alta.

6 & 8 AM to 6 PM.